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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors, or neg lect of duty on the part of carriers Complaints either by mail or in perwill receive prompt attention The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the lands of subscribers not later than 5:30 p. m.

STILL AT THE TOP.

The Times Has the Largest Bona-Fide Circulation

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of contemporaries to keep up with The Times, opular newspaper still heads the list. The total circulation of the Star last week was 177,833, while that of The Times for the same period was 218,719, or 40,886 more than the Star. The actual gain of The Times over its circulation for last week was 6,334, which indicates a prosperity never before known in Washington newspaper circles.

The circulation of The Times is bonn-fide and is not padded. It gives advertisers better display, wider publicity, and hence, larger returns.

larger returns.

On the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigenthundred and ninety-five, before me. Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Richardson and made oath in due form of law CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON

Monday , Sept. 9	30,784
Tuesday, Sept. 10	31,191
Wednesday, Sept. #1	31,569
Thursday, Sept. 12	38,200
Friday , Sept. 13	31,967
Saturday , Sept. 14	32,020
Sunday, Sept. 15	22,988
S	

Total .. .. .. 218,718 I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 15, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers; also that none of them were returned or remain in the affice undelivered.

C. T. RICHARDSON,
Manager of Circulation abscribed and sworn to before me, on day and year first herein above written. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

## TALK GOOD TIMES.

Pessimists are inclined to a serious View of the business situation. They cannot see any hope for better times, nor will they believe them possible. They point to the dangerous condition of our Treasury and prophecy trouble on account, of the gold speculators, and in anxious sinto encourage hope of increased business prosperity.

There is this Since the business depression, brought on by financial juggling and Congressional blunders, there has been no dimipution of our wonderful resources nor lessening of the volume of money in the hands of the people. These factors of prosperity are undiminished and it requires only a demand for industrial and agricultural products to open up our standing raw material to public consumption and put in active circulation the millions of money now locked in banks and places of deposit. Therefore, the question is how to create the demand.

That cannot be done by preaching calam ity. Capitalists will not make investments and start up the channels of trade when eveverybody is predicting continued disaster. Money makers are the greatest cowards known to the category of fear when it comes to investing where there is a possibility of loss, and they will keep their capital hidden away as long as there is a cry of hard

Then what should be done? Talk good times, put on a look of encouragement, try so promote the sentiment that prosperity is near at hand, and almost before it can be realized there will be a general revival of trade

In this country good times is entirely a question of sentiment. There is an abundance of everything, and if a demand for products can be increased by a general feeling throughout the people that we are not ready to go into a business collapse there will be plenty of money, plenty of work and a consumption of products that will create substantial prosperity.

## MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

The communication from E. L. Trebor published in The Times this morning, de scribing how the Business High School has been kicked about from piller to nost, and is now to have a new temporary lodgment In the old District buildings on First street, but gives additional emphasis to the demand for increased educational accommodations for the youth of Washington. When a wealthy corporation asks a favor of the District committee of Congress, it usually not only gets an attentive and greatly Interested hearing, but just about all it thise or prevention of interference by citizens who are injured and outraged Popular prayers for remedy of abuses re ceive no such consideration, and any who attempt to plainly criticise this suspicious partlatity are made to suffer for it if possible. just us the Commissioners promptly asked for the resignation of that incisive and fearless trustee, Paul T. Bowen, when he dared to apply proper terms of censure to the Congressional committee in a speech

The tack of adequate school room for the | They are coast guards whose duty it is to Union

children of the District is a shome and scan-dat, and it is merely one of many eviladue to Congressional neglect. Not only are committees ruled by such corporations as the gas monopoly and the surface steam rallroads, but necessities of the District and of thegovernmentareheldincontempt. Schools and governmental offices are distributed about the city, usually in ranishackle buildings for which an exorbitant rent is paid at the instance of some favored real estate dealer, and which constantly threaten to collapse after the manner of the old Ford Theater.

Congressmen are wildly eager to deplete the Treasury that they may get postoffices in more or less important villages of their districts, or to "improve" goese creeks and Trog ponds where expenditure assists toward their reselection, but when appropriations are wanted for school houses and government buildings in the District, a grand burst of economy inspires themjuless, ag it may bappen, there is behind section of real catale.

STREET PAVING MANIPULATION. Requests of Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the paving of Fourteenth, street below the Avenue, and the reply of the Commissioners that the chedule for new paving is not yet compicted, suggests that these annual schedules are often peculiarly lacking in evidence of good judgment. Why certain streets secure fine pavements, which do not need or deserve them, and why others are neglected for long years which, by reason of their traffic, demand the best of paving, is one of the things in municipal government that no fellow can find out except those who may be in the secret.

Paving is now in progress on street which have no traffic to speak of, and which for whole blocks have scarcely a dwelling or building of any kind. These are but illustrations of many similar per formatices running throughout a long period. No observant citizen has failed to notice and the public press has frequently critiised, the laying of water mains and con struction of asphaltum streets through barren suburban lands, owned by specu lators. Such improvements bave multiplied many times the value of such property, and the speculators by that one act enabled to make fortunes.

It is to be hoped that the honorable commissioners, in making up their new schedule, will not only provide for Fourteenth street, which, with the exception of Eleventh, is the most important avenue for heavy traffic between Northwest and Southwest Washington, but for many other streets for which paving has been asked in vain for long years by the bouseholders who live on them; and that the influence of speculators, who wish to enhance the value at public expense of their unimproved property, will be for once ignored.

#### DID THE CAPTAIN LIE?

The letter published in The Times this

morning from Apprentice Goebel, of the U. S. S. Bennington, to his mother, in this city, reveals a possibility that is somewhat startling for the people of San Francisco, if not for the whole country. The assertion of young Goebel that the last Pacific mail steamer previous to the writing of his letter brought the cholera to Honolulu, though the captain reported a clean bill of health and gave false reports in regard to the diseases which carried off three men on the voyage, would appear to demand rigid investigation. Evidently the theory of the young man, who has himself died of the cholera since writing, was the theory of all on board

The fact that the captain of the mail steamer was able to escape close scrutiny at quarantine by his own report shows a carelessness of supervision at Hono-San Francisco before the cholera scare at the former place became known; and it may be looked upon as good luck more than good management which has given mmunity to the Pacific coast from the scourge which is now sweeping over the Hawaijan Islands, Japan and China, Such negligence of quarantine officials should not be overlooked, however, simply be cause no barmful results have arisen from it on the Pacific coast up to the present

## SYSTEM DEMANDED.

That two accidents on Tuesday should nave been followed by another on Wednesday, on account of the lack of a clearly understood aystem or of flarmen at intersections of street railways, may well lead citizens to wonder who and where the next accident will be:

In relation to the accident mentioned each side claims the other was to blame. That is usually the case, and, as usually, a coroner's jury discovers that nobody is to blame. To most observers, however, it will be clear that such accidents are due partly to the parsimony of the corporations and partly in gross negligence in not agreeing upon come system which will leave no chance for error of employes as to which cars have the right of way at cross

Primarily, the city government is censurable for not imposing the most rigid regulations upon the railway companies. Wer this done, there would be no excuse for accidents, but as long as employes are forced to depend of their own judgment, confu sion and collision are certain to result The authorities will probably defer ac tion, however, until some catastrophe takes place which is yet more serious than the ollisions now being investigated.

SPAIN'S PATROL IN AMERICA. Enthusiasm for free Cuba will hardly be lessened in the United States by the extraordipary announcement that the Spanish government has just appointed four addi tional "consuls" for Cuba-alone, and that the purpose is to watch the organization

and movements of so-called fillbusters. This is probably the first time in the bis tory of America when a foreign government has dared to appoint coast guards, detec tives and spies-to patrol American soil and give information of the movements of persons whose political views are inimical to those of their employers, concealing their true character under the

thin disguise of the title of "consul."
This act of Spain is impudent to an in tolerable degree, " Consuls are, in all international acceptation, commercial agents, and "guides, philosophers and friends" for cilizens of their respective countries who happen to stray into their bailiwick. This act of Spain transforms and informer. There is no pretence these "additional consuls" are needed for any of the legitimate duties of consuls. Their mission cannot be misinterpre

Cuba from Bnanish rule is suspected.

As the State Department is too dignified to move rapidly, and the head and from of the Administration gives more though to rod and reel than to Cubs, no American citizen whose soul is in the least degree animated by the spirit of the Revolution ary Fathers would regret it for a moment if energetic Cubans or Americans in Florida should pitch these spying "consuls" into the Atlantic or the Gulf, and thus force an inernational "complication" which would arouse the sluggish minds of the Administration to some recognition of the struggle that is is progress in Cuba.

Some sort of action on the part of son body should surely rebuke this impudent action of Spain. If four additional "con suls" may be sent to Florida alone, a thou sand may be sent, and every part of the Atlaptic and Gulf coasts patroled by these covernmental spies and informers. Messrs. Cleveland and Olney, prick yourselves into

THE DECADENCE OF THE DUELLO. **Nearly** everybody views with appre ension the decadence of the duello it South Carolina. Time was when gentle men controlled public affairs in that State and shot each other as a means of inciting thirst for the seductive mint Julip. Th allegation, "Yoush no gentleman, sab," was considered sufficient provocation to engage the services of an undertaker and searse, but since the "wah" South Care lina has fallen from the throne of duellistic grace, and a man's bener there now is no more eacred than it is in Patagonia.

Witness the recent altercations between enator Tillman and his counter shining light, ex-Senator Butler. The curriculum o invective has been exhausted since their war of words, and instead of settling their difficulties at twenty paces with hairtrigger pistols, they have tried annihilation at long range with blood thirsty epithets It is sad that a great State, which had the bonor at one time of being the home of the duello, should become so humiliated, but perhaps this once honorable custom has given way because of a desire for settling disputes by less dangerous methods.

Bubcontractor McVaugh, of the addition to the Government Printing House, may think it "rough" that he is the victim of a test case, but he must understand that so long as contractors and corporations persist in their flagrant defiance of law, lightning must strike somewhere, and that lightning is no respecter of persons.

What a beautiful spectacle it is to see American ports patrolled by Spanish spies in the guise of "Consuls!"

The alleged fiction that Nero fiddled while Rome burned receives some corrobo ration when Cleveland can fish while Cuba is aflame.

If street railway companies will but tell conductors and gripmen when, where, and how to stop at road intersections, the conductors and gripmen can be depended upon to do their part of the work.

The saddest thing of tongue or pen is that ast wall of Dunraven.

Neither the race issue, the coinage issue or the tariff issue will be in it with the bond issue in the next national campaign

President Cleveland touched the button and the Atlanta Exposition did the rest.

The Campos letter stating that the Cuban

rebellion was a serious affair, must have

ome by mail. The sub-marine cable would have rejected such an item of news. Instead of the war-time march from At-

located itself at Atlanta, and the march is now. thitherward. It seems that the Allison boom has gotten crosswise the Iowa flume, and will neither

go up nor down. It is now time to wear sweaters and grow ootball bair.

Doubtless, even with the extreme heat, is more comfortable on the field of Chickamauga to-day than it was thirty two years ago.

No matter what may be thought of his sentiments, Gov. Altgeld always interests

Some of the speeches at Chattanooga and tilanta had just a faint suggestion of the campaign stump.

## Gossip of the Day.

An old soldier who had been to Louisville e very much confused last night at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania venue. He inquired the way to the "Isl in the direction pointed out to him, as he it was necessary to cross the canal. The improvement made in the city since 1861 was explained to him, and he went on his

"It's a very funny thing to me," said a prominent Government official to a Timer reporter yesterday, "that something isn" said or done about the different methods of stopping cars. Of course I refer particularly to the electric and cable cars "One never knows nowadays which side of the street to stand and wait for the car. It used to be that all cars stopped on the "other side." Now some of the lines stop on the near side. The uncertainty of this is the cause of a great many people, Govern-ment people especially, being late to office. ment people especially, being late to office.
"I think the rule ought to be one for all lines alike; for, as far as my experien goes, all the cars which are supposed stop on the near side of the street really halt right in the middle of the thoroughfare, and that is mighty dangerous."

"When two things come to pass I don't know but I shall be willing to say 'let thy servant depart in peace," ren ender of the Times to-day.
"I hope to live long enough to witness the construction of a garbage crematory, and

gress perfects the fire escape law.
"The strain is something fearful, but I have a good constitution and my appetite is still pretty good. ion of the garb "If only the dis "If only the discussion of the garbage question doesn't have the effect of de-stoying my interest in things mundane, I believe I shall be able to stick."

it is possible I shall also be here when Con-

"Down to Chicago," said Uncle Ivigreen,
"where my daughter lives, they have dinner
at suppor time, an', b'gosh, ye don't get
your suppor till breakfast is ready."—West
Union Gazette.

## smeak, and pry and cavendrop wherever FEDERAL - COAT OF ARMS Sent from Washington. RAISING BABY UNDER GLASS

It is Traced Directly to the Escuicheon of the Washingtons.

Patronymics of the Presidents-Mr. Cleveland Qomes From the Line of a Knight of England.

In an article on this subject, written for the Illinois society, and later published by the Chicago Inter-Ocean Mr. Sargent showed that the armorial bearings of our republic, which dates from 1782, had origin in the heraldry used by George Washington, and the design was drawn by the first President's own hand, from Washngton's heraldry, on his visit to Mrs. John Ross to engage her to make the first flag for the new republic.

This idea is not beyond possibility, riewed in the strict sense of heraldry, admits another writer, who, however, contends that the American republic is indebted to in English baronet for the suggestion of the device which has been suggested as our national coat of arms.

It must be remembered, he says, that not ntil 1851, at a public disper in Baltimore, Md., occurred the suggestion of Washing ton's heraldry being the origin of the na-tional flag, by an English literateur and poet, Martin Tupper, whose idea has be-come accepted on both sides of the At-

"In Mancunium lived a man who knew much of old times and ancient lore."

This was Thomas Patritt, of Hanging Ditch, Manchester, England, a famous antiquary of his time, who, in writing of his son, Thomas Patritt, jr., a noted Republican, and corresponding secretary of the Republican party of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, says: "There s one thing that I wish to inform you, that my friend, Sir John Prestwich, Bart., told me he was the person who suggested the idea of a coat of arms for the American States to an ambassador from thence, which the States bave put upon some of their

"It is this, as be told me, 'party per pale of thirteen stripes, white and red, the chief of the escutcheon blue, signifying the protection of heaven over the States, which so pleased the Americans that it was soon after adopted as the arms of the States. and to give it more consequence, placed it upon the breast of an eagle displayed."

When Sir John Prestwich set himself to form a design for the American coat of arms, conjecture is strongly reasonable that would wish to connect the armorial bearings of the new government with the ons of the Washingtons, of Lancushire; as a compliment to the first Amer can President descended from that family. Turning to the now familiar coat of arms of America the resemblance may readily be

None of our Presidents were of noble descent, yet the ancestors of several were of the landed gentry and aristocracy of Great Britain The families of Adams, Jefferson, Tyler and Cleveland and the wives of some of the Presidents were of heraldic families. The second wife of John Tyler, Miss Julia Gardiner, was of an heraldic race—the Gardiners of England " 1

The escutcheons, like the lists of Presi tents, if arthuged side by side, would reach from Washington to Cleveland. Grover leveland's patronymic is probably derived from the town of Cleveland, in Durham, Eng land. As late as the thirteenth century it was written De Cleveland, probably from Cuffehind, which certifies its English origin -a coat of arms our President could use if he was of an aristocratic turn of mind, with de," the French nobility predicate. Stephen Grover de Cleveland's aristocr

is of ancient date. Unlike others, he has a motte, "Pro Deo et Patria." A burlesque on the pride of the Cleveland's family blood was written by Rev. Aaron Cleveland, and is rial."

## Told of Animals and Fish.

The senses of the lower animals and t range and nature of their sensations form What, for example, a beetle or a crayfish sees or hears and how it sees and hears is a problem which nothing short of being a beetle or crayfish endowed with human nowers of self-analysis h ever likely to solve.

ulnea pigs at the smell of lavender water. They are not moved by music. The smalle the animal the more music affects it.

One of the most common methods of jungle abooting in India is that by night, when a blue light is opportunely burned to rive the sportsman an opportunity to take alm at a tiger which has been attracted to the spot by some form of bait, the r some other point of vantage

More than one species of fish is met with which, perhaps, is the maltha, a Brazilia: fish, whose organs of locomotion only en-able it to crawl, or walk, or hop, after organs of locomotion only en the manner of a toad, to which animal this fish to some extent bears a resemblance and it is provided with a long upturned

Examples of non-swimming fishes clude the sea horse, another most peculiarly shaped inhabitant of the sea, which resembles the knight in a set of chessmen and the star fish, of which there are many specimens, which mostly walk and crawl on the shore or rocks, both being unable to

A Hereditary Habit. A French physician has declared that the inpleasant habit of biting the finger nails is hereditary. Almost one third of the Fernch school children bite their note and the girls are worse than the boys in this the ends of the fingers, but as the fragment of the nell are often chewed and sw there is a constant danger that the sharp fragments may injure the lining of

Bon Frere In an elevated train, Just across the aisle, Gazing out into the rain With a pensive smile, Sita a damsel fair to see-Perfect Httle peach-How demure she looks at met Is she out of reach? B'mt B'm! What an awful cold! Won't she look around?

No? Well, then, I'll be more bold-

On the seat her card-case lies.

Try it I'll be bound!

I know what to do! "Pardon me, Miss"—she lifted her eyes—
"This belongs to you?"
"Yes; sit down, old boy!" says she.
Jove!—What feedlahmens! ng sweetly up at me

Secretary Oluey's return to the city was There are said to be matters at the State

There are said to be matters at the State Department requiring the presence of a guiding hand having no uncertain grasp, and being sure of support from headquarters. Matters have been running along there in the usual dilatory channels. But matters are now pressing which require something definite to be done, especially on the declared policy of making a "jingo" record with a view of obscuring financial shortcomings before the meeting of the next Congress. next Congress.

Not most of the difficulties now arising

relate to our intercourse with China. Dis-turbing dispatches have been coming for some time which seem to presage a disin-tegration of that gigantic empire as a result of the Japanese war and the naval am-bitions of European powers. These mani-festations have been brought conspicuously to the front in connection with the so-called vegetarian attacks upon foreign mission aries and the inability and unwillingner the protection of those attacked or the ent of their assailants.

One of the great dangers which the shrewd European advisers attached to Japanese legations abroad feared from the Japanese war on China was that the success of Japan might pierce the empty eggshell of Chinese aut ose the fact that the people of this great empire were divided by numerous divergent and hostile religions, and gov erned by a foreign dynasty, which, in a greater or less degree, was repugnant to all of them.

partition of China, it is said, was one of the grave problems debated during the war. When that event happens, as is believed it must very soon, the probabilities seem to be that Great Britain, Rus sia and France will be the chief bene ficiaries and the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, which arrogated to itself so much credit for its intervention in the inerests of peace as between China and Japan will either have to stand silently side or must confront the alternative of backing down from its contemplated jingo policy or becoming entangled in Eastern complications of immense import ance and unknown depthe. E. B. Wight in Boston Journal.

Secretary of State Olney has been greatly anoyed to-day by a story in circulation criticising him for having settled the Mora claim upon the payment by Spain of the principal. The compromise arranged by Mr. Olney is said to embarrass people inter-ested in the case, who had calculated upon receiving the accumulated interest, which amounted to between \$600,000 and \$700, 000, and to have called forth a protest from Nathaniel Paige, one of Mr. Mora's attor-Deys.

The Secretary of State would not disc the story, but Dr. Jose I. Rodriguez, who has been the attorney of record in the claim since 1870, and upon whose recommendation Mr. Paige was employed, denied that a protest against the Secretary's action had been filed by Mr. Paige or any one else. Dr. Rodriguez says that Mr. Paige has formally requested the Secretary to withhold payment of any part of the claim until h (Paige) can reach an amicable settlement with the claimant upon his demand for ex tra compensation to cover traveling and other expenses, amounting to about \$65,000.-J. 8. Henry, in Pitteburg Dispatch.

Notwithstanding the confident feeling pervading the Treasury Department, there are many in the close circles which sur round the Secretary who believe that some definite understanding has been arrived at between the Government and the syndicate in regard to a future issue of bonds. While it was thought a day or so ago that a bond issue seemed imminent, the feeling is that the President has once more issued an ultimatum, and it is to the effect that nothing shall be done in the way of new bonds until after the fall elections. The Treasury officials, who ought to know, have been beasting within the last twenty-four hours that bonds will not be issued this month or next, even if th gold reserve ran down to \$50,000,000

Following these assertions come the hints that they are based upon the fact that the President could not afford at this time to have another issue of bonds. no matter how small, before the Novem-ber elections. If he did, the Democratic arty would lose even the small chance t now has of carrying some of the States: 8 Shriver in Cincinnati Times-Star.

## For China Painters Only.

In the interval between this time and the establishment of china painting in all the big potteries of England, extensive work in this line was carried on in London, china being brought over from France to be decorated

Previous to the breaking out of the revolu tionary war china painting was first car ried on in America at the Southwork China Works in Philadelphia. The style of was the same as employed at the English factory.

Edward Lycett leads the china painters of merica. He is an Englishman and ha kept fully abreast with public taste.

The ceramic decorators of old days were anded together in a strong trade organiza ion, and werea privileged class of workmen going to their places of business in carriage on horseback, riggged out in cocked hats, powdered wigs, lace ruffs and silve s, and carrying their swords by their

American women began studying chin painting after the civil war, when they had again begun to travel abroad, where chins painting was the rage.

Sizing Up Hotel Guests.

"It may surprise you," said an old botel clerk, "but we can tell a man not used to

stopping at hotels at the first glance. His unfamiliarity with the way to register, with the way to ask for his letters, telegrams, or how to give up his keys to his com, gives him away immediately. Now day, a middle-aged man who is stopping at this hotel came up to me and asked me if I would keep the key to his room for a little while. That was the one sure way of telling that he had probably not been in half a dozen hotels in his life. Then we can always tell the minute a man comes up to ask for his mail whether he is a hote liver or not. The commercial traveler, before his name is written down in register, will ask to see the letters in the box bearing his initial. He will grab up the telegrams and pour over them as if he were going to catch a train that left in ten minutes. Then he will take his armful of umbrellas and canes and throw them at the bellboy and tell him to take them to his room. The man unacquainted with hotel life will be exactly the opposite. He is usually as bashful as a schoolgirl with stage fright. He doesn't know how

China to Sleep Again. dy we cannot tell from the appear ance of things that there has been a war. We do not like to believe so soon that China has failen fast asleep again, but certainly quiet cities like this give no sign or hope of change - North China Herald.

#### Tiny John L. Walsh Inhabits an Incubater in Philadelphia

He is a Mite of a Chap, But Doctors Think He May Live to Be President.

Out at the Philadelphia Hospital there s a wee mite of bumanity in an incuabout a month

he weighs but two pounds and ten ounces, he has a variety of traits which make him a most interesting youngster. He arrived in this country on August 16, having been born just as the ship passed Cape Henlopen. Had the event in the Walsh family oc curred a few hours earlier his nationality would have been a matter of conjecture.

The parents of little Walsh are estimable Irish people, who started from their home in the early part of last month on one of

About the middle of November was the proper time for young Mr. Waish to an-nounce himself a possible candidate for was the ship in sight of Cape Henlopen. pands into the ocean, than there was a gen

The stewardess and the ship's surgeon made the little patriot and the surprised Mrs. Walsh comfortable, but neither stew ardess nor surgeon knew quite what to do with the child. The surgeon entered him in the books as John Walsh and designated his age by means of the algebraic expres ion, "plus three months."

while the mother could be taken care of by her friends it was seen that unless extraordinary measures were adopted with the child death would result so the ship's surgeon bethought himself of asking Dr. Daniel E. Hughes, chief resiphysician at the Philadelphia Hospital, what would be the best course under the circumstances.

big institution across the river, explaining the case and asking advice, and the reply came back: "Send the new citizen out to the hospital and we'll incubate bina." So John was carried out to the hospital and duly installed in what will save his life, if it can be saved. Dr. Hughes, anticipating some emer-

gency precisely similar to that which oc-curred, had the incubator made some time ago. It is a good-sized box with a glass within about six inches of the lower edge. where a false bottom of metal runs acre making a small compartment in which the heating apparatus is located. This is as simple as any other portion of the arrangement, but it is the mest important, for heat is the vital principle of the whole affair. The heat is supplied by a series of tin

placed in the little box to cool off. While they continue to get cooler the baby gets are taken out and others are put in, filled with more hot water that keeps the temperature at about 90 degrees.

down coveriets, a thermometer and a socke for a candle, which is lighted when it is considered advisable to raise the tempera ure higher than the hot water vessels can It was into this machine that the "little

citizen," as the nurses and doctors refer to sim, was placed. He did not apparently quirmed around at a great rate. It was eggested that he was impatient to get out electioneering, or to make an effort to get on the police force, but as he falled to ex press his intentions clearly, he was kept in he box. When he was brought to the institution

he weighed within an ounce or two of what he does now. The biggest part of him is his head, and his arms and legs and finger and toes are constructed on a nacro scale. He wiggles them almost all the tretches out his thin little arms in most aggressive fashion. vants to be a fighter," said a nurse, and Dr. Hughes added by way of explan hathe was now in the "paper weight class. John is fed at frequent intervals from a ottle containing diluted milk. The ar ticle, even as the dealers furnish it, is too live or not is a question, but all that science and constant care can do for the little

## Sweet Things for Cranks.

A Frenchman has patented an apparatus

ather novel apple tree. One side of the tree is full of apples, while the other side is full Should a great minfortune overtake

pay for the honor conferred upon him by being specially looked down upon by th property-holder. In the early part of the century the land upon which it stands beonged to Col. W. H. Jackson, who tool

Testing Diamonds.

it is claimed, a perfect means of distinguishing diamonds from imitations has been in rented by the chemist of the Physical Inveince of the current of the session any other substance containing silicates ed, the pencil will leave a perfect whit mark of silver-like metallic brilliancy, which cannot be destroyed, even by the use which cannot be destroyed, even by the ac-of chemicals. Only diamonds, which, as is well known, consist of pure carbon, are impermeable to the touch of the new alu-minium test. All the other gems contain more or less silicic acid, and the aluminium

# GRAND OPERA HOUSE WM. A. BRADY'S Comedy Drams.

"OLD GLORY." By Chas T. Vincent.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 16.

A graphic story of the Chilian inciden \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., reserved PRICES

NEXT WEEK-"The Bachelor's Saby," with Mr. and Mrs Sidney Drew, under the direction of McKee Rankin. Seats on Sale.

NEXT WEEK
Eighth Annual Tour and Annual Autumn Visit
to Washington of
Daniel Frohman's

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MATINEES, CHILDREN, 150 Just Like Men.

France has three hishops who are not thamed to take exercise. The Archbishop of Sens and the Bishop of Chalons keep up their fencing, while the Bishop of Mende, besides being a good fencer, rides horse

August Gemunder, who died in New York recently, was at the time of his demise the oldest living violin maker in the country. While in his own original-manufacture Gemunder ranked among comoisseurs with the very best violin makers, it was in his imitations of the old masters that he achieved a success which was his alone. Having dis covered the secret processes by means of in constructing atterly incomparable instruments, he applied these pr reproductions whose fidelity was exact.

Mascagni has written an article on opera librettos for a newspaper at Cerignola, in which he says that over 1,500 librettos are written in Italy every year and that 200 of them are sent to him. He has had books from a railroad porter, from a sailor, & hoemaker and a pig doctor. One dealt with Italian unity, among the characters be-ing Garihaldi, a baritone; the Pope, a basso; and Victor Emmanuel, a tenor. Another called "May Day" was about a strike and had a chorus, "We Want an Eight-hour

Day. Dr. Johnson had a violent hatred of that ustom of parents for displaying their children's bright accomplishments. At one time, after he had become a famous man, he was begged by a fond father to listen to his two sons recite "Gray's Elegy," taking a verse alternately. "Nay, sir," said the great doctor, "let the dears both recite at made, and the noise will be sooner over."

## Five Oddities.

At a dairy in Berlin, famous for the purity wire sieve with a cloth, on which rests a deep layer of fine sand. Before the sieve is again used the sand is put in a bot oven to destroy any possible germs

Medical authorities assert that crying is the chief and best exercise for young chil dren, and one hospital superintendent says that a healthful baby should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to

A combustible clay is reported to have been found in the suburbs of Baku. When reduced to powder this clay is said to be burnable giving a blaish flame of great intensity and without the least smoke. Although this new fuel gives much ash, we are told that the working classes of Baku used it with good results all through last winter. Jewsharps are made chiefly in Boccorio

the seat of the industry since the sixteenth century A good workman can make seven dozen in a day, and, simple as the little in-struments are, no less than twenty tools are suployed in their manufacture, including ...nvil, hammer, tongs and so on. There are moreover, twenty-four distinct operations E. E. Lander, of South Paris, Me., can at-

tire himself in a broadcloth coat aged forty, boots twenty, breeches thirty, carry a pock etbook 130 years old and a gun about the same age and ride on a wagon wheel seventy five years old.

Philadelphia Press.

His name is John K. Walsh, and, though

the big ocean steamers that come to Phila

uine sensation on the ocean liner, as the youthful citizen announced himself.

When the ship arrived at the wharf John was 3 months 1 day old, and

A telephone message was sent to the

In the upper and larger compartment s a lot of cotton wadding and little eider

A red-polled cow at Whittlingham, England, has yielded milk continuously since the ceased calving, five years ago, her rec-ord being 13,734 quarts of milk of the first quality. No other case like this is known

to take off and put on a man's coa A Newburyport man is the posse

Maori, such as the death of his favorit child, his relatives are allowed to dispotess him of all his goods, and, if needs be, of the very roof which shelters him. He mus

great delight in watching its growth and enjoying its shade. In his old age the tree the thought of its being destroyed by thos who would come after him was so repug-nant that he recorded a deed conveying to it all land within a radius of eight feet of it.

The Jeweler's Review says: A new and